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62,23

HAY, FEED & SEED DIVISION.

Funk Bros. Seed Co.

Bloomington, Ill.



PHOTOGRAPH OF A FIELD OF FUNK'S YELLOW DENT 176-A

Foundation Laid
in 1824

1923

25,000 Acres in
our Farms



“There Is Nothing in the Name of a Man; It Is What He Does That Counts, and So It Is With Corn”

Twenty-two years ago (1901) a young man conceived the idea of attempting to perpetuate a family tradition and at the same time contribute something to his fellowmen and to future posterity.



Eugene D. Funk

He started out to improve that most wonderful of all grain producing plants—Indian Maize—Corn.

A twenty-five year campaign was roughly laid out in which to accomplish his dream. It is three years too soon to tell the story, but it can be said that he is up with his schedule.

There are two outstanding features just at this time that may be mentioned—the fourth generation of this family is now taking an active part and are members of the organization and the fifth generation has made its appearance on the Funk Farms.

The active and co-operative spirit that is being manifested by so many investigators and farmers in the study of the Corn Root Rot and other diseases of the corn plant deserves mention at this time.

In 1917 the writer and his assistant, Mr. James R. Holbert, presented before the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington the startling fact that the average yearly corn crop of the Corn Belt was being destroyed or rather curtailed by some unknown diseases to the extent of at least twenty per cent. For a number of years we had carefully observed this critical situation and, while the facts that we presented to the experts of the department were new to them yet we met with immediate response and we are glad to say that a large number of investigators are now working and studying the problems, nationally, state, and by farmers themselves.

It is fitting, within the limits of propriety and due to those who have been most active in the investigation of this great work, that proper recognition be given, and, also in view of the fact that many readers of this little booklet may know who some of these men are, the writer takes the liberty of printing a submitted and partial list:

Dr. C. R. Ball, U. S. Dept. Agriculture.....	Washington, D. C.
Dr. H. B. Humphrey, U. S. Dept. Agriculture.....	Washington, D. C.
Dr. A. G. Johnson, U. S. Dept. Agriculture.....	Washington, D. C.
Dr. James G. Dickson, U. S. Dept. Agriculture.....	Madison, Wisconsin
Dr. C. S. Ready, U. S. Dept. Agriculture.....	Madison, Wisconsin
Mr. Merle T. Jenkins, U. S. Dept. Agriculture.....	Ames, Iowa
Dr. G. N. Hoffer, U. S. Dept. Agriculture.....	LaFayette, Indiana
Mr. H. Howard Bigger, U. S. Dept. Agriculture.....	Omaha, Nebraska
Dr. W. L. Burlison, University of Illinois.....	Urbana, Ill.
Dr. C. F. Hottes, University of Illinois.....	Urbana, Ill.
Mr. Benjamin Koehler, Dept. of Agriculture.....	Bloomington, Ill.
Mr. James R. Holbert, Dept. of Agriculture.....	Bloomington, Ill.

During the past few seasons many Illinois farmers have rendered valuable assistance in taking care of outlying experiments on their farms. Following is a partial list:

C. A. Atwood, Peoria, Ill.	Bernard Gulick, Decatur, Ill.
Fred Blum, Bloomington, Ill.	Chester Hunt, Morris, Ill.
Mr. Ford, Geneseo, Ill.	Chas. Knapp, Oneida, Ill.
D. Q. Gibson, Girard, Ill.	Leslie McKeighan, Yates City, Ill.
Claire Golden, Hillsdale, Ill.	Elmer Paris, Decatur, Ill.
Glen Good, Kewanee, Ill.	Ben Richmine, Amboy, Ill.
Chas. Gordon, Peoria, Ill.	Claude Thorpe, Wapella, Ill.

The following is a partial list of those who have also contributed in various ways to the cause:

Harvey J. Sconce, Sidell, Ill.	E. G. Lewis Co., Media, Ill.
Summer Bros., Pekin, Ill.	E. M. D. Bracker, Galesburg, Ill.
R. J. McKeighan & Sons, Yates City, Ill.	M. L. Mosher, Eureka, Ill.
Ontario Parish Men's Club, Oneida, Ill.	

Some bulletins have already been issued by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture relative to these corn diseases. There is now in process a new bulletin, prepared by Dr. Burlison and Mr. Holbert and a number of others on the “Relation of Physical Characters of the Corn Ear to Disease Resistance and Yield.” This will be a very interesting and instructive piece of work to everyone who desires to grow a bigger and better crop of corn.

E. D. FUNK, Sr.,
Pres. Funk Bros. Seed Co.

THE LARGEST SEED CORN GERMINATOR EVER BUILT



Seed Germinator—Our 1923 Model

The above photograph represents the Largest Seed Corn Germinator ever built. We have just completed its reconstruction and this late model embodies all the information we have gained through our many years of scientific research and practical experience in testing seed corn.

Forty-eight thousand ears may be tested at one time. The temperature is automatically controlled and moisture conditions and ventilation are subject to careful observation at all times.

Reading the germinator is done by experts who are able to diagnose the various diseases and separate the diseased from the disease free ears.

Our experience has shown the "rag doll" method to be useful in determining the percentage of germination, but frequently misleading results are obtained when used for testing for disease.

If you will visit us between January 1 and May 1 we assure you that you will be favorably impressed, and we will give you all the details.

SEED CORN—BRED AND TESTED FOR VIGOR AND FREEDOM FROM DISEASE

WHAT IS OUR BEST CASH CROP? CORN—BUT

—The germinator cannot make good seed corn out of poor—any more than a Babcock test can make a high producing dairy cow, or a tuberculin test make her a healthy animal.

So, we have bred this corn for vigor, from root to tassel, with special emphasis on the root system and high-yielding power.

Every ear has been picked from our multiplying plots which were planted from seed direct from the champion high-yielding ears.

The ears which pass the germinator test with a clean bill of health are shelled by hand. If the shelled corn shows no undesirable characteristics it goes into the seed bag.

This is the corn we offer you at \$10.00 a bushel, f. o. b. Bloomington, bags included.

COMPARATIVE COST OF SEED FOR ONE ACRE

FARMER'S PRICES

3 bushels Oats @ 50c bu.	\$1.50
1½ bushels Wheat @ \$1.50 bu.	2.25
8 pounds Red Clover @ \$12.00 bu.	2.00
1-8 bushel Seed Corn germinated for vigor and freedom from disease @ \$10.00 bu.	1.25

GIVE OUR BEST CASH CROP A CHANCE

IF YOU WISH TO HAVE YOUR SEED CORN TESTED BY US FOR VIGOR AND FREEDOM FROM DISEASE, WRITE US FOR PRICES AND PARTICULARS. THIS WORK WILL BE DONE BY OUR EXPERTS AT A REASONABLE PRICE AND CORN WILL BE RETURNED EITHER IN THE EAR OR SHELLED AND GRADED.

SOY BEANS

When planning your crops for next season don't overlook the Soy Bean. It has come to stay. Every year it becomes better established in the corn belt system of farming.



Good Inoculation—Worth \$8.00 an Acre to Enrich Your Soil

The recent development of the Soy Bean Oil Mill industry in our midst now assures a commercial market for the crop. The high yielding capacity of our improved varieties makes them real competitors with corn or wheat as cash crops. The longer we grow Soys the better we like them.

If you are looking for a thoroughly tried and dependable soil improving, vigorous, healthy, sure-fire, money crop legume that will fit nicely in the rotation, save labor, leave the ground just right to sow wheat; that will produce a good crop of hay considered by many equal in feeding value to alfalfa hay, and a 30 percent protein concentrate to feed to hogs, cattle, sheep or horses — here it is.

There are so many *good* things to say about Soy Beans. Here is the opinion of Henry and Morrison in their last edition of "Feeds and Feeding:"

"No other plant so little grown in the United States at this time promises so much to agriculture as the Soy Bean, which not only yields protein-rich seed and forage, but builds up the nitrogen of the soil."

Feeding tests show that 143 pounds of Soy Beans will take the place of 100 pounds of tankage fed to growing shoters. With tankage at \$70.00 per ton, Beans would be worth \$2.44 a hundred or \$1.46 per bushel for hog feed.

SOYS ARE EASY TO RAISE. THEY THRIVE ON A GREAT VARIETY OF SOILS. OF COURSE THEY PRODUCE MORE ON RICH LAND, BUT WILL HELP TO BUILD UP THE PRODUCTIVE POWER OF POOR SOILS.



Growing Soy Beans in Rows



Soy Bean Hay Curing in the Cock



Proper Stage to Cut for Hay

ESSENTIALS *of* SUCCESS WITH SOYS

A GOOD SEED BED. Plow the ground early and work it often. It kills the weeds, makes a firm seed bed and it is cheaper to do most of the cultivating before the beans are seeded. The soil should be warm to insure quick germination. The surface should be mellow so the little plants won't break their necks trying to push through a crust. The seed bed should be firm and moist underneath to give the roots a good place to work and produce rapid growth. Then plant good seed, preferably inoculated and not too deep, and you are practically sure of success.

Other details are more matters of choice or convenience than essentials of success. The beans may be drilled in rows 28 to 32 inches apart and cultivated, or drilled solid or sown broadcast. It will require 25 to 40 pounds of seed per acre if drilled in rows and 60 to 90 pounds if broadcasted. The best time to plant is May 15 to June 15 after the soil warms up good and corn planting is out of the way.

VARIETIES

"Crop men of six states in the Middle West have got together and swept out of existence 13 names now in use for Soy Bean varieties. They have done on the ground that there are 13 more names than there are actual varieties." We list the following varieties:

MIDWEST, the new name given to the **MONGOL**, **MEDIUM YELLOW**, **HOLLYBROOK**, and others. Plants stout, erect, bushy, medium height; matures in about 120 days, seeds medium, straw-yellow. Excellent for both hay and seed. Good for silage or to hog off in corn.

ITO SAN and **MEDIUM EARLY YELLOW** are one variety. Plants bushy, erect, stout, medium height; matures in 100 to 110 days. Seeds nearly round, medium size, straw-yellow color. Adapted to precede winter wheat in rotation.

A. K. This variety grows erect with medium stems and foliage. Seeds slightly flattened, straw-yellow color. Mature in about 110 days, yields well. Popular early variety for hogging down in early corn, and a mighty good hay bean.

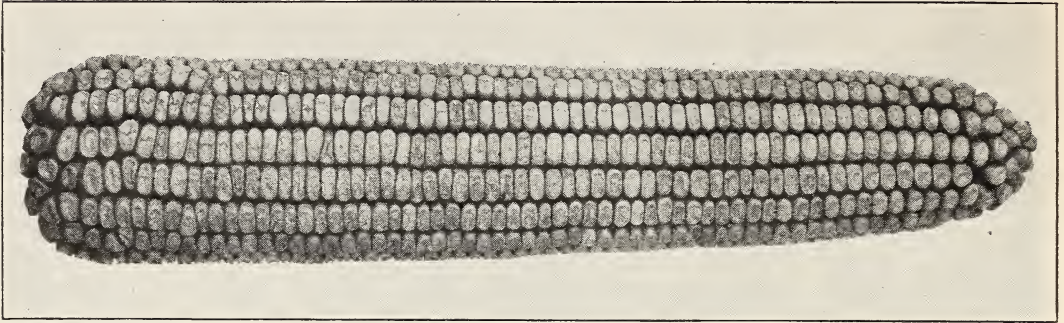
MANCHU. Plants stout, erect, bushy, medium height; matures in 100 to 110 days. Medium size seeds of straw-yellow color. Proven variety of high yielding capacity and also good for hay. Manchu Soys have shown highest tests in oil.

We also have Ebony, Ohios, Virginia, Sables and Early Browns.

Saving a few cents a bushel on seed, at the expense of quality, is not economy.

FUNK'S YELLOW DENT

STRAIN 176A



TIME OF MATURITY—About 115 Days.
EARS—Medium Large.
NUMBER OF ROWS—16 to 20.

DEPTH OF KERNEL—Good.
INDENTATION—Dimple Dent.
COLOR—Bright Yellow.

“If winter come, can spring be far behind?”

The challenge of another seed time already stirs the thoughts of the good corn grower. As each hurrying season comes round it finds him ready. He knows he will have to take his chances on the sunshine and rain, but he will take no chances on the seed that drops from his planter boxes.

The seed he wants is the kind that will produce the most bushels per acre. But, just what sort of a seed ear will do that?

Corn growers used to try to answer that question much like the small boy solved his problems in arithmetic. After he had worked a problem he would look in the back of the book to see if he had the correct answer. And so the corn grower would check up his work by the score card. But when the school boy grew up he was given some other problems to solve and he found that “the answer was not in the book.”

More than twenty years ago Mr. Eugene D. Funk began to realize that the answer to the seed corn question was somewhere out in the corn field. So he put the question to Nature and this was the answer he got. Five or six times out of seven the medium sized ears with smooth, medium deep kernels, outyielded the score card type of corn.

Saying nothing of his own experience, Mr. Funk gave to James R. Holbert the task of breeding higher yielding strains of corn. Mr. Holbert tested out various varieties, strains and types of corn to see which would yield the most. As he kept and improved the most promising of these he noticed that the best yielders were all of about the same type, having smooth dented horny kernels. These were the beginnings of our now well known UTILITY TYPE OF CORN.

But this work proved to be genuine pioneering and therefore at times tedious and discouraging. In testing seed corn for germination, molds appeared on the germinator. Improvements were made on the germinator in the attempt to eliminate these molds. Then it was discovered that the molds were some sort of fungous disease causing the roots of the sprouting corn to rot. But the medium smooth type corn did not have nearly so much of this root rot as the rougher corn.

The root of the trouble seemed to be at the roots of the corn. When Mr. Holbert realized that part of the answer to the good seed corn question lay beneath the surface he literally dug into the soil for the facts. He has discovered a dozen diseases that prey on corn. Some three or four of them are most serious. They are cutting down the yield as much as 20% in some seasons. Many remedies have been tried, but the most practical control measures are the consistent following of a good crop rotation and planting UTILITY TYPE seed corn which has been especially developed for its resistance to disease.

In testing thousands of ears of corn on the germinator during the winter of 1915-16, a few ears were found which were much superior to all the others. They produced clean, healthy, vigorous root systems. Next season their yield in the experimental plots far outclassed all others. These superior ears were of the FUNK'S YELLOW DENT variety. They were the origin and foundation of our STRAIN 176-A. This strain has been improved each year since that time by breeding for vigor and freedom from disease.

Thousands of farmers have planted seed of this strain most everywhere that corn will grow. They have found that it will yield 5 to 20 bushels per acre more than the average seed selected by the average farmer.

A remarkable illustration of the way UTILITY TYPE corn makes good when given the chance is this record it has made in one Illinois County.

In 1920 three plots were planted in the county to compare UTILITY TYPE corn with the average run of seed.

In 1921 seventy farmers had become interested enough to plant 800 acres of UTILITY TYPE corn.

In 1922 a survey of the county at planting time showed that 12,500 acres were being planted to UTILITY TYPE corn. These 12,500 acres raised 75,000 bushels more corn than they would have produced if planted to average seed. 75,000 bushels of corn at 60c per bushel makes a profit of \$45,000 for the men who planted UTILITY TYPE corn. The farmers of that county are planning to plant 75,000 to 100,000 acres of UTILITY TYPE corn in 1923.

Next fall when the corn husker is again in the land you will be standing beside your scales to read there the measure of your success as a corn grower. By planting the best UTILITY TYPE seed obtainable you make it possible to raise all the corn your soil is capable of producing. FUNK'S YELLOW DENT corn, STRAIN 176-A, in its inherent vigor and resistance to disease represents the highest achievement yet obtained in the breeding of UTILITY TYPE CORN.

Strong for Funk's Yellow Dent 176 A

September 13, 1922

We have a splendid corn prospect. Our corn has not suffered from the drought as the corn on the prairie lands has. *We feel that you have done us thousands of dollars worth of good with your Utility Type Corn.* We selected very closely out of what you furnished us last year, and with what the Lockett-Columbiana Farm ordered from you and we ordered, we planted twenty-five bushels this year of your carefully selected and tested seed, as you will note from your records, and all this corn is giving splendid account of itself.

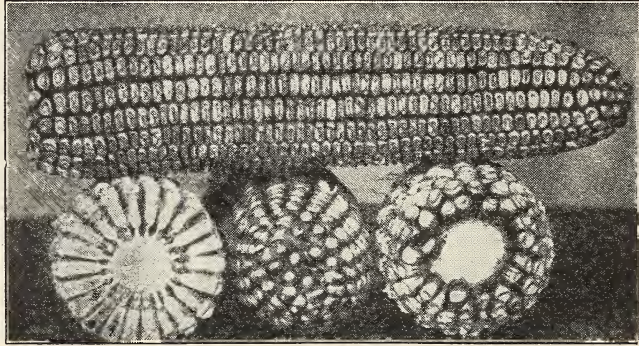
EDWARD BOYLE, COLUMBIANA RANCH,
Chicago, Illinois.



This photograph shows the difference between Funk's Disease Free Seed (left) and farmers own selected seed (right) growing side by side; planted at the same time. Photograph taken on the farm of Clyde Roberts, McLean, Ill.

FUNK'S 90-DAY

THE EARLIEST HIGH YIELDING CORN



Funk's 90-Day Corn was originated by Mr. Eugene D. Funk in 1892 and is the only 90-day corn recognized by the Illinois Seed Corn Breeders Association as a standard variety.

The ears are good size—kernel deep—cob small. We have an early maturing corn with high yielding ability. For the early feeder, or the man who has to replant or cannot plant until late, this corn is invaluable. Under ordinary conditions this corn can be fed about the middle of August. We believe this to be the only corn that can be fed as early and at the same time give a big yield per acre.

For an early feeding corn Funk's 90-Day has no equal. The Northern farmer has in this corn an ideal silage, maturing before frost and making a large yield. For the Eastern farmer the same may be said, adding that this makes a fine feeding corn. In the South this corn has taken the place of the well known June corn, making a greater yield and being a fine drouth resister.

FUNK'S 329

Funk's 329 Yellow Dent has been grown with marked success from New Orleans to the North Central part of the Corn Belt.

It matures in 100 to 110 days. The ears are larger than those of the regular 90-Day but not as large as Funk's Yellow Dent.

When we have a normal spring it will not take the place of Funk's Yellow Dent on the average farm for general crop purposes.

A considerable acreage, however, is always grown on the Funk Farms every year in order to provide early feed or shell for an early market, and it is great insurance to have a field of good sound well matured corn in case of an early frost.

Many farmers who have heavy bottom land always plant this corn, as it provides a good yield and weighs out well. It is also one of our best varieties from the standpoint of disease resistance.

Six to Nine Dollars per Acre More Profit?

Your corn yielded from 10 to 15 bushels more per acre. I will say I am well pleased with the corn. As to length and quality of ears it is far superior to the corn I have been raising.

OLEN MELTON, Walnut, Ill.

Loafers Are Bred Out of Existence

Corn raised from your seed ran 5 to 10 bushels more to the acre due to the fact that there were no barren stalks.

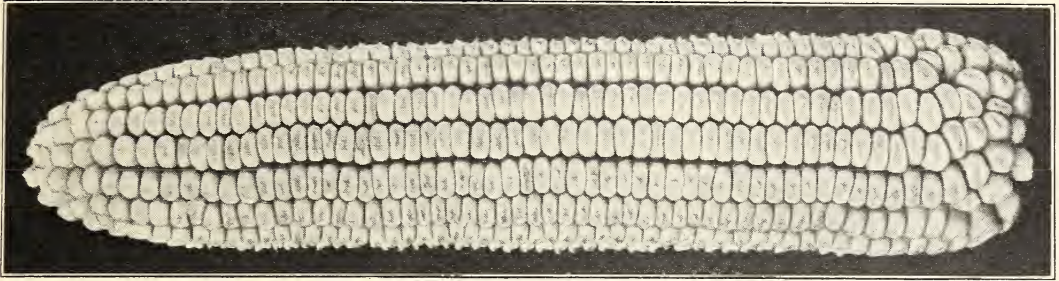
EARL G. MARTIN, Walton, Indiana.

Investment Very Profitable

As compared with corn from our other seed I judge that your seed yielded at least five bushels per acre more over an average of the whole crop. I find my investment very profitable even though the yield was cut down by drought and chinch bugs on the earliest planting. The later planting was certainly very fine this year as compared with adjoining fields. The five bushels of seed planted 45 acres at a cost of \$1.11 per acre. The stand dropped with a two-to-a-hill plate, was as near perfect as we ever got in field work. Barren stalks were noticeably few and smut was only a trace.

LEE WILDMAN, Kankakee, Ill.

FUNK'S SILVER MINE



Funk's Silver Mine is a vigorous, thrifty, medium early maturing strain of Iowa Silver Mine. It produces a medium sized stalk, **STANDS UP EXTRA WELL** and is capable of making a better yield on thin land than some of the rank growing later maturing varieties of white corn.

The type of ear is medium in size, small cob, and nine to ten inches long. The kernels are good depth and uniform. It is one of our highest yielding varieties and matures corn of extra quality. Hominy mills pay a premium for this corn.

We recommend Funk's Silver Mine for the North Central, Central and Southern parts of the Corn Belt.

BOONE COUNTY WHITE

We have a number of customers who come back year after year for our Boone County White Corn. It has a great record where it matures properly. We figure on from 115 to 120 days of average growing weather to carry this corn beyond the danger line of frost.

Bloody Butcher vs. Chinch Bugs

Last spring I ordered some Bloody Butcher corn from you. This I planted on some very poor ground, which was badly infected with chinch bugs. Together with extreme drought it was a surprise to me that it made any corn at all. It was planted next to Democrat and as far as I could see did equally as well if not a little better, it matured several weeks earlier.

ED. SCHALLER, Dorchester, Ill.

15 to 20 Bushels at 60c Bu.—\$9 to \$12 Per Acre

In my judgment your corn made 15 to 20 bushels more than my own seed. Last summer, in spite of the dry weather, it kept its fine green color while all the other corn was losing its color. I am very well satisfied.

MR. WM. HERMANN, Deer Creek, Ill.

If You Farm For Profit Invest Wisely

Yields ranged from 10 to 20 bushels per acre above the average in our immediate neighborhood. It beat our own late corn 10 bushels to the acre, which had been carefully selected.

ELMER PHILLIPS, Downs, Ill.

Pleased with Utility Seed Corn

Very much pleased with the Utility seed corn seed. The disease free was the best in the neighborhood.

FRANK GRUNDY, Cooksville, Ill.

8 Bushels Seed Produced 6000 Bushels

It was as good sound corn as I ever raised, am going to plant it again. Our 6000 bushels from 80 acres by crib measurement, 75 bushels per acre.

W. H. JACKSON, Toulon, Ill.

CORN CRIB AT A BARGAIN

We have on hand one 2200 bushel galvanized steel corn crib which we purchased at wholesale for our own use, but decided to substitute with a larger capacity. We will sell this at a real bargain. Write for particulars.

Saving a few cents a bushel on seed, at the expense of quality, is not economy.

Gold Standard Leaming

This variety was originated by Mr. J. S. Leaming, of Wilmington, Ohio, about 1826.

It is distinctly a silage and feeding corn. The heavy stalks with broad blades and large ears insure a heavy tonnage for the silo.

The ears are medium to large in size, and have a rich golden color, very characteristic of this variety. The cob is more easily crushed and masticated by cattle than most varieties.

Johnson County White

This is a little later maturing corn than Boone County. Under favorable conditions where it will mature it is a heavy yielder and profit producer.

The quality of our seed will please you and the strain we offer will equal if not surpass anything that is being bred at the present time.

Bloody Butcher

This is a white-capped, 90-day red corn. The ears, like those of our yellow 90-day, are medium in size. The indentation is medium smooth. This corn will not disappoint you; it will both "shell out" and "weigh out" if you want to put it on the market.

Above all, Bloody Butcher corn will produce pork. We have been growing it for a long time in the fields we expected to "hog down"—and with uniformly good results. If you want an early corn to "hog down," Bloody Butcher will fill the bill exactly. It is an early 90-day, and can be grown successfully anywhere in the corn belt.

Reid's Yellow Dent

In 1846 Robert Reid brought from Brown County, Ohio, to Illinois, a variety of corn called at that time "Gordon Hopkins Corn." This was a reddish colored variety and on account of its failure to mature, a poor stand resulted the next year, and the missing hills were filled in with a little yellow corn. Since 1847 no intentional crossing has been done.

Reid's Yellow Dent is of medium early maturity and 70 years of selection has made it very uniform in appearance.

For three generations this corn has been grown on the Funk Farms and this year we can supply seed superior in high yielding type, carefully selected and of real seed quality, although not equal in our judgment to Funk's Yellow Dent (Strain 176-A).

Three Good Points

The corn grown from your seed stood up much better than my own seed, was more solid and of better quality.

JOHN HAGENSTOZ, Washington, Ill.

Has Planted Our Tested Corn 5 Years

A load of Funk's Yellow Dent Strain 176 A of 25 inches in the wagon box weighed out 27 bushels. Have planted your tested corn for the past five years. I find it makes more corn from the fact it has better root than the common kind of seed.

J. A. BAKER, Bloomington, Ill.

Better Yield and Fine Solid Corn

The yield per acre was much better, of course we did not weigh it but it was fine solid corn, not much rotten.

D. E. SMITH, Vevay, Indiana.

Better Every Way

The corn I bought of you last spring was in every respect far better than the common run of corn planted in the neighborhood.

WM. STEVENSON, Orion, Ill.

Friendship Mellowed by Time

Your corn weighed out good as your corn has always done. My old corn is Funk's corn which I picked on the place when I rented it fifteen years ago this fall and I have raised it ever since.

ALFRED NELSON & BRO., Princeton, Ill.

Recommends Disease Free Corn

Your disease free corn outyielded my corn about 10 bushels per acre. Very little rotten corn in your corn and I can certainly recommend your disease free seed.

CLIFFORD HAWKINS, Oakland, Ill.

Saving a few cents a bushel on seed, at the expense of quality, is not economy.

A Few Testimonials, taken from the many received. Read carefully and profit by those who have had experience. Saving a few cents a bushel on seed, at the expense of quality, is not economy.

Better by Comparison

I have been using your seed corn for the past eight years and found it better than some of the corn my neighbors got from other seed houses.
OSCAR GUSTAFSON, Woodstock, Ill.

Who Will Want to Plant Scrub Seed After Reading This Letter?

Funk's Yellow Dent Corn planted in a fifteen acre field yielded 72 bushels per acre which averaged from 10 to 15 bushels per acre more than any of the other varieties planted on fields totaling 106 acres. A. W. DRUMMET, Long Point, Ill.

Stands Up Well

Your corn came up even and stands up well. Has good color and a big yield and fine quality.
JOE MAST, Urbana, Ill.

Best Quality in Years

Have the best quality of corn in years. Funk's 176 A better quality than home seed.
C. M. PHILLIPS, Sullivan, Ill.

Likes Utility Corn Breeding

The seed corn bought from you this year was the best yield and quality of corn I have raised for several years. I believe you are breeding a corn that is hardy and less susceptible to root rot and other diseases. A. H. COLEMAN, Virginia, Ill.

Distance is No Barrier to Success

The seed that I got from you last year proved to be an excellent quality of grain and I selected a nice bunch of seed corn from both fields. I did not see a rotten or diseased ear in the entire field. I am well pleased with the seed in every way.
M. L. HOWELL, Napoleon, Ohio.

Ten Bushel per Acre More—Seed Cost 50c \$5.50 per Acre Clear Profit

The Reid's Yellow Dent variety made 70 bushels per acre. As compared with seed of my own saving of Reid's variety made 60 bu. per acre. A very small percent of dry rotted corn. Corn of good feeding quality.

ARTHUR MAPLE, Lebanon, Indiana, R. No. 6.

Figures and Facts

I am more than pleased with the seed corn received from you last spring. Much of the corn in this vicinity was down and made about 40 bushels per acre, but the Funk's Yellow Dent bought of you stood up fine and made 57 bushels per acre. There was hardly any rotten corn.

CHAS. BELK, Lincoln, Ill.

80 Ears—80 Pounds

My corn yielded sixty-five bushels per acre, was better than my neighbors and much better than my other seed. Can't say too much for Funk's Yellow Dent. I saved fifteen bushels of seed that is just fine. 80 ears selected weighed 80 pounds.

J. W. THOMAS, Aurora, Ill. R. No. 4.

Makes Good in Indiana

The corn we got from you in the spring averaged 64.4 bushels per acre. Close around us other corn yielded 35 to 50 bushels per acre.

ESTEL C. DUNCAN, Kokomo, Indiana.

Exact Weights

8 rows 70 rods long, Funk's Yellow Dent planted same time as other corn weighed 3330 pounds per load. Yellow Dent picked out of the neighbors field in 1921 weighed 2870 pounds per load.

OSCAR WEDINGER, Bloomington, Ill., R. No. 4.

Hoosier Friends are Pleased

"The seed corn we bought of you was the Yellow Dent and used for late planting. We had reports from our customers indicating most satisfactory results. One customer reported it to be the best corn on his farm in point of yield and quality. Another said he would have had no corn had he not planted the Early Yellow Dent.

LACY SEED & HAY COMPANY,
Noblesville, Indiana.

Key to Success

The seeds I received from Funk Bros. were as good as they claimed and if any thing better for I believe every grain grew. It will sure pay anyone to try their corn. I certainly am well pleased with my seeds.

HENRY LERCH, Chambersburg, Ill., R. No. 2.

\$180.00 Profit on \$25.00 Investment for Seed

"I am certainly well pleased with your Disease Free Seed. I planted 20 acres last spring. I got a perfect stand. It was stronger and grew faster than any other corn and yielded about 15 bushels more per acre. Very little rotted corn.

J. W. HAWKINS, Oakland City, Ill.

Not Troubled With Disease Now

Yield per acre 60 bushels. Quality the best I ever had. This corn weighed better than any corn I ever raised. I used to be bothered with root rot. Since I have been planting Funk's corn I don't have much trouble with that disease.

J. C. SCHWEIGERT, Tremont, Ill.

Utility Seed Corn Wins

Yield per acre 90 bushels. Rotten corn, scarcely none.

DAN KINCADE, Alvin, Ill.

10 to 12 Bushel Gain in Iowa

I planted all but 2 or 3 acres of corn with seed from you and I planted yellow corn of my own along side of your yellow corn. Could tell it right up to the row where the two kinds came together. Your corn grew taller and yielded 10 to 12 bushels per acre more corn.

CHAS. F. KRUEGER, Muscatine, Iowa.

Wins Over Bad Season In "Show Me" State

Very poor season for corn in this locality. I am of the impression the seed bought of you yielded as much as 7½ bushels of sound corn to the acre more than other seed. Scarcely any rotten corn at all in the field of seed bought of you.

J. GUY BIGGS, New London, Missouri.

"Well Pleased in Every Way" From Ohio

The seed that I got from you last year proved to be an excellent quality of grain and I selected a nice bunch of seed corn from both the fields. I did not see a rotten or diseased ear in the entire field. I am well pleased with the seed in every way.

M. L. HOWELL, Napoleon, Ohio.

Funk's Seed Corn, Tested for Vigor and Freedom From Disease Blazed the Way

Your letter of recent date, inquiring about the comparative acreages planted with Utility Corn in 1919, 1920, 1921 and 1922 has been received.

In 1919 there was none of this corn grown in the county; in 1920 it was grown in experimental ways only; in 1921 there were 800 acres; in 1922 there were 12,500 acres.

I fully anticipate that the acreage for 1923 will be at least 75,000 to 100,000 acres. There are many calls for seed corn of this type already.

E. M. D. BRACKER, County Farm Adviser,
Knox County, Ill.

RED CLOVER



RED
CLOVER

The quality of our home grown Red Clover is the best we have seen for many years. Seedsmen from a dozen states have rushed their buyers here to secure a share of our Illinois crop. We don't blame them—they showed good judgment.

Time after time we have had an opportunity to sell every bushel of our c'over seed at a fancy price, but we said NO. We have the cream of the c.op and we are going to take care of our brother farmers who need one, two or more bushels for their own use.

We know our corn belt farms need clover. They need seeding down with the quality we have in our seed house—bright, re-cleaned, free from buckhorn, etc., seed we are proud to sell and you will be proud to sow.

While every farmer has his idea in regard to seeding clover, we will offer briefly our suggestions:

Sow 8 to 10 pounds of clover seed per acre. At this rate a bushel will seed 6 to 8 acres. Use plenty of seed, especially for meadows where a good stand is important.

Wheat growers have found that fall wheat is one of our best nurse crops for clover. It roots deeper than spring sown grains,

giving the young clover a chance to start its root growth in the surface soil. It is ready to cut earlier, thus giving the c'over that much more time to send its roots down before the season of hot, dry weather.

If you sow clover with oats use an early variety. We recommend Iowa 103. It is early, stands up well, does not have a large leaf surface to shade the ground, and yields well.

We make a specialty of RED, ALSIKE and MAMMOTH clover seed. We are very careful in the selection of our seed, especially in regard to freedom from buckhorn, dodder and other noxious weeds.

Our idea is not to sell the cheapest seed on the market, but the BEST.

IF YOU WISH SAMPLES ASK US FOR THEM. WE WILL SEND PROMPTLY AND QUOTE YOU PRICES THE DAY WE SEND THEM.

Saving a few cents a bushel on seed, at the expense of quality, is not economy.



ALSIKE
CLOVER

ALFALFA

If you expect to make a success of growing alfalfa be dead sure that you plant hardy seed. There is not one farmer in a thousand that can tell the difference between imported and southern grown alfalfa seed and hardy northern stock.

There are three points in regard to inferior seed, (which we don't handle) that always hold: 1st—It should be cheaper. 2nd—It should contain bad weeds. 3rd—It should winter kill.

In order to steer clear of any question of doubt in regard to the fitness of our seed to corn belt conditions, we buy in carload lots from the source of production.

This year we are justly proud of the seed we are offering. It tests 99.54% pure and is bright, plump and hardy. It is the best quality that money could buy.

Alfalfa has proved to be a dependable and very profitable hay crop east of the Mississippi River.

It is true that alfalfa does not "catch" successfully on a poor soil. Neither does it thrive if the soil is very sour. Water standing at or near the surface of the ground for some time will kill it. But manure and lime and tile will take care of these conditions if any of them are found where you wish to sow alfalfa. However, on most every farm, soil can be selected for an alfalfa field which has none of these disadvantages and is therefore already well adapted to raising good alfalfa.

Sow the seed at the rate of fifteen pounds per acre. Inoculate; it costs very little and pays well. Fall wheat makes an excellent nurse crop. If you sow with oats use an early variety that stands up well and does not shade the ground too much. Or, you can sow alfalfa on good clean soil without any nurse crop.

A good stand will produce three or four tons of the finest hay each season and keep it up for years, provided you have sown a high grade, hardy seed.



Certified Grimm Alfalfa Seed

Some alfalfa growers prefer the Grimm variety because it is especially noted for its hardiness, due to its branching root system. Since Grimm Alfalfa grows at comparatively cold temperatures it starts growth earlier in the spring. It is a vigorous grower and makes a coarser hay than the common alfalfa.

It is especially important that buyers of Grimm Alfalfa seed make sure they are getting the genuine Grimm. The farmers in South Dakota who raised the seed we offer, furnished certificates of genuineness. You know what you are sowing when you use our Certified Grimm Alfalfa Seed.

TIMOTHY

Timothy was introduced from England by Timothy Hansen in 1720.

Timothy seed is cheap.

Seed with grain crop either in spring or fall.

Sow 10 to 12 pounds per acre. With clover, 7 pounds.

Funk's Standard home grown timothy tests 99.5% pure.

SUDAN GRASS

As a rule Sudan Grass should not be seeded before May 15th.

Cut crop for hay when it is well headed out.

From 3 to 5 tons of hay to the acre is a conservative yield.

Stock eat it in preference to almost every other kind of hay.

It dies each year like millet.

Two to three crops per year can be cut under average conditions.

In seeding Sudan a rather firm seed bed is best. Usually the ground is plowed in the spring and harrowed down as for corn.

The best hay is obtained by drilling the seed in rows eight inches apart at the rate of 25 pounds per acre.

An ordinary grain drill is the best tool to use for seeding.

RED TOP

Red Top is especially adapted to low wet lands. It is often included in pasture and lawn mixtures. Seed 14 to 20 pounds solid seed per acre.

PASTURE AND MEADOW MIXTURES

The mixing of grasses or legumes or both is one of the oldest cropping practices. As a general rule greater aggregate yields are secured from good mixtures than could be secured from the best of the component crops when seeded alone. There are a number of reasons why the mixtures may be expected to outyield pure seedings. The chief reasons are: (1) different types of root systems, (2) different food nutrient requirements, (3) better distribution of ripening throughout season, (4) not all subject to same insect attacks, therefore, losses decreased and (5) greater aggregate growth because of some low growing, shade-enduring, and some high growing or sun-loving plants.

We offer two mixtures suitable for either pasture or meadow. Order by number. See price list.

No. 1. For our regular corn land, well drained.

No. 2. Adapted to flat, poorly drained soils.

SEEDING TABLE

Kind of Seed	Rate of Seeding Pounds Per Acre	No. Acres One Bushel Will Seed	No. Seeds Per Square Foot Average	No. Plants on Each Sq. Ft. at Perfect Stand
Alfalfa.....	12-15	4 or 5	66.2	15
Alsike Clover.....	4-6	10 to 15	81.2	15
Red Clover.....	8-10	6 to 8	59.7	15
Sweet Clover.....	10-12	5 to 6	56.1	12
Timothy.....	12-15	3 to 4	392.3	90

Saving a few cents a bushel on seed, at the expense of quality, is not economy.



SWEET CLOVER

(White Blossom)

One of our customers grows about one thousand acres a year to plow under. He finds that it doubles his corn yield. Why? There are 85 pounds of nitrogen in a ton of sweet clover (dry weight). We can figure on two or three tons of Sweet Clover per acre to plow under and each ton is equivalent to eight and a half tons of manure in nitrogen content.

Sweet Clover makes good pasture both the first and second year. It starts early in the spring, does not die out in hot weather and remains late in the fall.

Sweet Clover is also gaining ground as a hay crop. As animals become accustomed to eating sweet clover hay they seem to relish it.

Sweet Clover should be seeded at the rate of twelve to fifteen pounds per acre.

Sweet Clover is still reasonable in price and we handle the very best recleaned, scarified seed available.

Grundy County Sweet Clover

Grundy County Sweet Clover is a white blossom clover that grows to a height of about four feet and matures an abundance of seed that ripens three weeks ahead of the common white blossom sweet clover.

Several outstanding advantages credited to this clover by those who have grown it, are: 1st. It grows to a good height for harvesting but does not require clipping, thereby eliminating the hazard of killing. 2nd. It ripens early ahead of most weeds and is ready to thresh and hull before small grain. 3rd. It is a heavy seed producer. 4th. It has superior soil building qualities. 5th. It is unusually hardy to withstand dry summers and hard winters. It matures the second year like common white blossom.

A NEW TOMATO

Discovered by one of the Funk Brothers. An almost seedless tomato with solid fruit. Pear shaped, medium size, dark red color, very prolific. One plant produced ten bushels in 1921.

Owing to the scarcity of seeds, we can only furnish twelve to fifteen seeds in a packet. 25 cents, postage prepaid.

It is Mutually Agreed and understood that any seeds ordered of us may be returned at any time within ten days after receipt if not satisfactory and money paid for them will be refunded, but we do not and cannot, in any way, warrant the crop, as it is dependent on so many conditions beyond our control.

Funk's Great American Oats

In 1903, 1904 and 1905, Mr. Norton, of the Department of Agriculture, was stationed by the U. S. Government on our seed farms for the purpose of studying and breeding oats and at that time we began with a series of test plots with over 200 varieties, and this careful selection and testing resulted in the discovery of Funk's Great American Oats.

Thousands of farmers who are growing Funk's Great American Seed Oats have found as a rule they outyield anything they have ever tried. Funk's Great American Oats are of medium early maturity, ripening about July 6th to 10th, according to season. The straw is medium heavy and makes the finest roughage for stock.

Sow Funk's Great American Oats and you will harvest more oats to the acre than ever before. We urge you to send your order early. Do it now. Our stock is limited.

Iowa 103

Iowa 103 is an early maturing variety and is now considered the leading early oat in this part of Illinois.

Iowa 103 does well on thin soils and your chance of finding that it will outyield any other variety of early oats on any kind of soil is very good. It has also proven to be excellent as a nurse crop with which to seed clover or alfalfa.

We have a good supply of this high yielding strain of early oat.

Silver Mine Oats

These oats are one of the most generally sown and most widely known white oats in the central west. They produce a beautiful, white plump berry. The straw is strong and stands up well.

Big Four Oats

This well known variety has proven very satisfactory both as a yielder and because of its medium early maturity. Big Four Oats tests high in weight and does not lodge easily.

Iowar Oats

A high yielding new white oats. It ripens a few days later than Iowa 103 and therefore does not interfere with wheat or early oats harvest.

Millet

During the summer you may be short on hay and if so, Millet is a good substitute. It can be sown after oat harvest by disking and drilling in oat stubble. Ripens in fall for hay before frost. Sow one bushel per acre.

Saving a few cents a bushel on seed, at the expense of quality, is not economy.



DWARF ESSEX RAPE

Our pork and beef must be produced as cheaply as possible, and our experience has been that without a good supply of green feed, pork cannot be produced at a profit under present conditions.

Figure it out for yourself. An acre of rape will pasture 15 to 20 hogs and will produce 400 to 500 pounds of pork.

For a heavy stand we sow Rape broadcast at the rate of 7 or 8 pounds per acre. This is a heavy seeding but we find it pays.

For early pasture—we recommend sowing a mixture of three bushels of oats with 5 lbs. of Rape per acre. This will be ready to turn on when the oats are 6 or 8 inches high.

For fall pasture sow 3 or 4 pounds of Rape with oats in spring. Rape will make its growth after the oats are cut.

ILLINOIS No. 1 WHEAT

Our Illinois No. 1 did well last year despite the fact that it was an unfavorable season for spring wheat. Our experience is that it is superior to the Marquis under our conditions.

Its ability to produce good yields under adverse conditions is largely due to its resistance to scab. A 40-acre field yielded us 20 bushels per acre of excellent quality wheat testing 61 pounds per bushel. We recommend this fine recleaned seed wheat for spring sowing.

BUCKWHEAT

Recently there has been a large increase in acreage of buckwheat in central Illinois. This increase is due first to the fact that in a favorable season buckwheat will produce 15 to 25 bushels per acre sown after a crop of wheat has been taken off the land. Since buckwheat can be sown in the late spring and is not attacked by chinch bugs it is well adapted to follow chinch bug damage to other crops.

In 1921 we raised 1800 bushels of buckwheat on 90 acres on the Funk Farms. The acreage was increased in 1922 but the yield was less due to seasonal conditions. However, some fields made 15 to 20 bushels last year.

Disk up the land and seed a bushel to a bushel and a half per acre, either drilled or broadcast. Buckwheat weighs 52 pounds per bushel, Illinois standard.



Hairy Vetch

Hairy Vetch deserves to be grown here more than it has been. It is a valuable cover crop, especially for orchards, affords abundant early spring pasture, and harvested when the pods are full grown will produce $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons of palatable hay per acre.

Vetch is a legume crop about equal to clover to enrich the soil when plowed under. It is frequently sowed with rye, barley or oats, which serve as a support for the plants.

When seeded alone 35 to 40 pounds of seed per acre is required for a good stand. When seeded with small grain, 20 pounds per acre of good seed is sufficient.

BARLEY

With a favorable spring, barley yields about 30 to 40 bushels per acre under average conditions in Central Illinois. It requires practically the same seasonal conditions as oats and should be sown the same way. It should be seeded early at the rate of a bushel to a bushel and a half per acre. It weighs 48 pounds per bu.

We have been using barley on the Funk Farms for several years for hog feed. It is one of the best feeds we have used for growing hogs and is an excellent conditioner. Every farmer who raises hogs should also raise a few acres of barley and we recommend substituting a few acres of oats this spring with barley and you will be surprised how well your hogs will thrive on barley when used as part of their ration.

There is no better nurse crop for alfalfa and clover than barley. If you are going to sow some alfalfa next spring we suggest that you put it in with your barley as a nurse crop as it practically insures a catch.

CRESOLIS COMPOUND

(LIQUOR CRESOLIS COMPOSITUS. U. S. P.)

This disinfectant is approved by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C. It is used to disinfect animals, pens, stock yards, stock cars, or any place where stock is harbored.

We would recommend this spray to disinfect after hog cholera, hemorrhagic septicemia, mixed infection, distemper in horses, pink eye in cattle—and in fact any infectious or contagious disease.

For stock disinfection use one pint of Cresolis to ten gallons of water, making nearly a 2% solution.

For pens or premises use one gallon to 32 gallons of water. Spray heavy to thoroly saturate the side walls, partitions and floors.

Sold in gallon and five-gallon cans, and fifty gallon drums. Price \$2.00 per gallon. Five gallon can \$8.00. Write for price on fifty gallon drums.

PHENOLENE

Phenolene is recommended for ordinary purposes anywhere on the farm.

It may be used on cattle for lice, mange, ringworms, white scour, flies and mosquitoes.

Sheep for stomach worms, ticks, lice, maggots, foot rot, cuts and bruises.

Hogs for hog lice, sore mouth, mange.

Poultry for lice, mites and fleas, roup, etc.

Use one gallon to one hundred gallons of water. Use with sprayer as illustrated. Price \$1.50 per gallon; five gallons for \$6.50. Write for price on fifty gallon drums.

There are cheaper sprays but these high grade disinfectants cost very little if you use our sprayer. See sprayers next page.

Saving a few cents a bushel on seed, at the expense of quality, is not economy.

SEED INOCULATION

A GOOD INVESTMENT



The necessity for inoculation is well known on the Funk Farms. In many instances it means life or death to the crop. This is not theory—it is our own experience.

OUR CULTURES ARE EASY TO USE

Several bushels of seed may be inoculated in a short time and be ready to sow in a half hour. "Easy to follow" directions come with every order.

OUR COST IS LOW

Edwards' Legume Bacteria cultures are made in two sizes to inoculate 30 pounds and 60 pounds of seed.

To inoculate 30 pounds \$0.60

To inoculate 60 pounds 1.20

Figure the cost per acre and you will find our prices are very reasonable. Our idea is lots of orders and small profits.

Cultures are made for Legume crops as follows: Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Red Clover, Crimson Clover, Alsike Clover, Field or Garden Beans, Velvet Beans, Soy Beans, Field or Garden Peas, Sweet Peas, Vetches and Cowpeas.

UTILITY SPRAYERS

Cheapest Crop Insurance

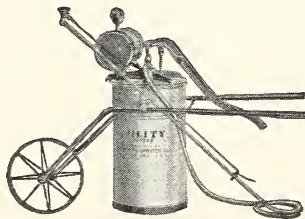


No. 10

COMPRESSED AIR

Capacity 3½ gals. Galvanized tank. Pump cylinder brass. Bronze ball check valve. Angle nozzle. Automatic cut-off.

*Price \$7.15
Postpaid.*

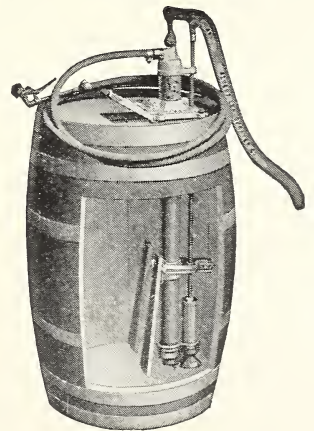


No. 40

PORTABLE OUTFIT

Capacity 18 gallons. Substantial steel frame. Has pressure tank. 10 foot, 1½ inch, 5 ply hose; angle nozzle; 4 foot spray rod.

*Price \$25.00
Freight paid.*



No. 50 A Mtd.

BARREL PUMP

Pump, 2 inch by 33 inch chamber. Brass cylinder. Brass ball valve. Fastens to end of barrel. Mechanical agitator. Standard hose connection.

*Price, without barrel, \$16.50
Glucose barrels 3.50
Freight paid.*

GOOD ROOTS vs. POOR ROOTS

Corn roots not only anchor the plant but constitute the only means available to this kind of cereals for gathering the mineral food necessary for the production of America's greatest grain crop. Without an efficient root system the plant is unable to mature a good sound ear of corn.



It Takes a Good Root System to Produce This Kind of Corn

The plant whose root system is shown on the left produced two well developed ears. The plant whose roots are shown on the opposite side was barren; the small root systems scarcely being able to keep the plant from wilting under the most favorable conditions.

Many years ago Mr. E. D. Funk publicly stated that "there is as much or more to be learned by a study of the root system as there is in the study of parts above the ground." During the last few years we have been devoting considerable attention to this important phase of corn breeding.

**You Should Get the Big Root System
and the Big Yield When You Plant
Funk's Utility Type Seed Corn**